

THE EVENING STAR

WASHINGTON

VOL. XXVI NO. 48

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1907.

OPEN LETTER

Mr. President, I have been informed that you intend to make several more colored appointments, as a set-off to the discharge of the three colored companies of the 25th Infantry. Now, Mr. President, while I am willing to admit that a great number of colored representatives men belong to a broad and better race, I am of the opinion that you have struck a blow that will and has driven the colored man from that organization to that of "stand patters." Ralph W. Taylor, the colored man you have named as auditor for the Navy Department, will not satisfy the masses of colored people whom you have invited. You will be convinced that the seven millions colored Americans have long since realized that you have done more to increase prejudice in this country than any man that has occupied the Executive chair. You see what John Temple Graves has said after having called on Mr. Bryan to nominate you for President. The entire South is as doubtful as John Temple Graves. You have made every effort to pacify the South at the sacrifice of those who have been true and loyal to this republic. Why, Mr. President, you can feel the prejudice in the atmosphere. In fact, you will find it in the free waters of the ocean, as well as in every river, stream and brook. It is too late, Mr. President. The colored Americans have left you never to return again. They have lost faith in your administration and confidence in you. You have struck down your friends and catered to your foes. You have appeased the prejudiced third of your enemies and given to your friends the marble heart. The stand that Senator Foraker has taken forced you to name Taylor auditor for the Navy Department. President McKinley was the first President to give a colored man that place. It is nothing new. You have shown by your action that you want nothing to do with the colored race, notwithstanding your pretended friendship now. I had a talk with Bishop Grant and he informed me that he did not make any promises to you and neither could he oppose Senator Foraker for you. I was glad to hear him say this. He also stated that Senator Foraker was the best friend the colored race has. I want you to know, Mr. President, that the appointment of Rev. O. J. W. Scott will have no more effect on the colored voters than the appointment of Mr. Ralph W. Taylor. If you believe that any colored man under your administration can win the colored vote to you, you are mistaken. Don't be deceived. Don't labor under delusion. If any colored officeholder you have appointed has answered you that he can win back the colored vote, he is only deceiving you. To talk to the colored voters is like talking to a stone wall. He will listen to nothing. Now, if Foraker talks, he will listen. Brownsville is so instilled in the minds of the colored Americans that it will not be displaced for anything. You have no idea what effect that name has had in the minds of the colored people. It is a household word to him. And the more he thinks of it and the more he hears it, the more steadfast he is. Yes, Mr. President, we cannot forget that name. There is something in a name after all. Secretary Taft will return soon and enter the Ohio campaign. He will meet a man worthy to combat his steel. Why don't you admit, Mr. President, that you have committed a blunder? Why don't you say to the country that you have been misinformed, and restore those brave soldiers to the service? Of course, don't understand me to say that this will right the wrong that you have inflicted. The sore will not heal, no matter what you may do to heal it. To restore these men you will do an act of justice, but you can't expect us to have any faith in you.

Governor Hughes of New York will be a candidate for the Presidency, will he, Mr. President? Just think of what you are doing, Mr. President. He can never draw the colored vote, if nominated. You might as well nominate a cake of ice. It will have the same effect. Don't you know, Mr. President, that thousands of colored voters in this country are only waiting for the hour of retribution? You know as well as I do that a few small offices will not satisfy the colored people. What the colored people want you will not give. They want their civil and political rights. They want an opportunity to live and breathe the air of liberty.

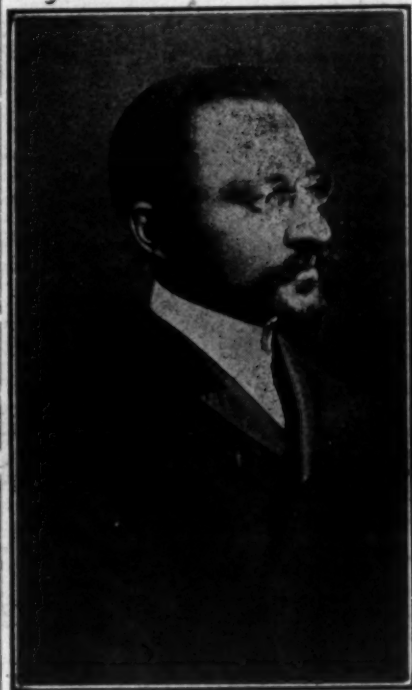
Please investigate the several departments under the government and you will be surprised, if you don't already know that the prejudice is so strong that it makes one sick to come in contact with it. I shall wait with great anxiety to see what your next move on the checkerboard will be. Don't allow your moves to be too sudden, Mr. President, and be careful that you don't jump

backward again.
Yours truly,
THE EDITOR.

DR. CURTIS, SOUTH.

Dr. A. M. Curtis has returned from the South after an absence of several days. He was in attendance at the annual session of the Alabama Medical Association, where he delivered an oration in surgery. He also performed several major surgical operations in the new hospital just erected at Birmingham, Ala. He did surgical operations in several other Southern cities. At Athens, Ga., he removed an unusually large abdominal tumor, which several eminent surgeons of the South had refused to operate. The doctor reports that all of the operations were successful and the patients are all convalescing. Dr. Curtis is called frequently South by various doctors to perform all kinds of difficult surgical operations. He will return to the South for a week in May to perform several operations which are now being prepared by various doctors. The doctor interested several physicians in the post-graduate medical school of Howard University, and he expects many to take the course beginning on the 6th of May. Many will come knowing that Dr. Curtis is professor of clinical surgery, and they want the opportunity of receiving some practical knowledge of surgery under his directions.

The Nation's Capital is fortunate in having a surgeon with such a national reputation, and it is not only an honor



DR. A. M. CURTIS.
ELECTRIFIED THE SOUTH BY
HIS SKILLFUL SURGICAL
OPERATIONS.

to this surgeon but an honor to Washington to know that they have a physician who is called eight hundred to a thousand miles from home to perform some of the most difficult surgical operations known to medical science.

In Athens, Georgia, the colored physicians were so impressed with Dr. Curtis and his work while he was in their city they have decided to start a hospital or sanitarium, where those needing surgical treatment can receive the proper care. Drs. Thompson and Harris are formulating plans for this institution, and the surgeon from the City of Magnificent Distances will open it formally for them by doing several surgical operations.

This trip was one of the most successful that the doctor has been on since his stay in Washington. As a surgeon he has won a national reputation. The operations that he performed in the South were surprises to the most eminent white surgeons in that section.

DON'T WANT NEGRO PATRONAGE

The Washington Times, to which reference was made a few weeks ago, seemed to have passed out of the minds of the colored people. All ministers, teachers and colored citizens are requested to keep these two paragraphs in their minds:

"Washington, the capital of the nation, has a population of 335,000, of which 95,000 are colored and are disregarded in The Times calculations. What is said below, therefore, applies wholly to the white population.

"The Times has not only not sought circulation among the colored people, but it has deliberately avoided it, and in its news columns has shown emphatically that it is a paper for white people."

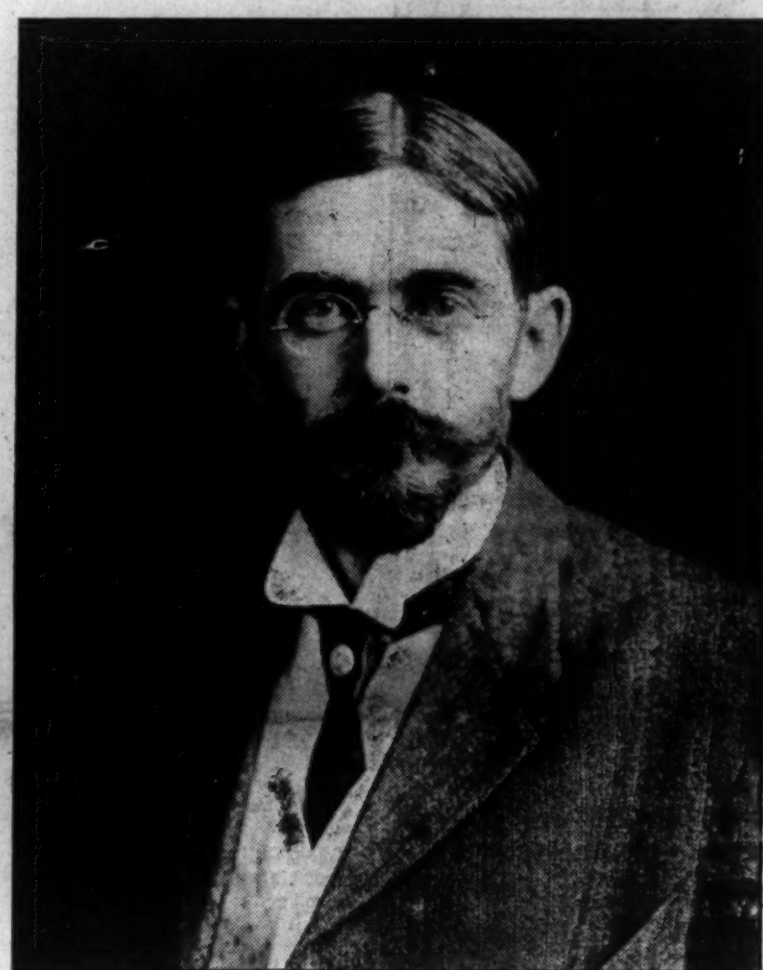
The Rev. and Ill. A. B. Allen, M. W. N. G. Master of Masters for North America, the highest Negro Mason in the world, is getting ready to make another round of inspection of the Craft.

Ill. D. F. Seville, 33, Commander of the Highest Degrees, and Supreme Patron Adolphus Rite (Compack) met with a painful accident last week.

What I Saw And Heard

The people are very much surprised at the inconsistency of the colored members of the Board of Education. A man is permitted to make charges of a serious character against certain teachers and when he is called upon to produce his proof he informs the committee that he knows nothing against the character of the teachers against whom he makes charges. The colored members vote to sustain the man who makes the charges and insults the teacher against whom there is no proof.

If the colored members of the Board of Education will not do their duty it is hoped that the white members will see to it that the offending teacher is disciplined. In the Craig case the Board of Education has been defied. I also understand that the papers of the superintendent have been tampered with, which will no doubt cause a change in the official force in the Franklin School. I see my old friend Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback in town. He is look-



DR. WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR.
VINDICATED BY THE BOARD
OF EDUCATION.

ing well and is highly pleased with New York life.

One of the most gentlemanly teachers in the Armstrong Manual Training School is Mr. Mattingly. He has won his way by perseverance and hard study.

There are in this city many benevolent organizations which are beneficial to this community. The Young Men's Immediate Relief, the Young Men's Protective League, the Bankers, the Fred Douglass and the Crispus Attucks are great organizations. I would like to see these several organizations unite and build a large hall. The fight for delegates will soon begin. The contest promises to be a hot one.

There is a rumor afloat that a new superintendent of the colored schools is to be appointed. Just when the change is to take place I am unable to state.

The Men's Club of St. Luke's Church is composed of some of the leading men in the city. Whenever I see the old boys it reminds me of old times. My friend Bill Mayes looks just the same as ever. He grows better looking with age. Jerry Johnson holds his own, and remains a landmark of Washington. Richard Nugent has that same bland smile and affable appearance. Eugene Brooks is the old nestor of Pierce Place.

FAIRPLAY.

SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.

The two successful candidates in the recent drawing examination, Horace G. Anderson and David V. Green, are graduates of the Armstrong Manual Training School. They specialized in drawing under the personal direction of Messrs. W. Stanton Wormley and Boynton C. Dodson, who prepared them for the recent test.

It will be remembered that Anderson led all candidates in the drawing examination last year, but failed of reappearance through the opposition of a certain HEAD. He has again demonstrated his efficiency, as has his classmate, Green, and will probably be assigned. Dr. Bruce Evans' school may be accounted as a normal school for the training of teachers if he continues to turn out such developed talent.

GREAT WORK OF THE

COLORED Y. M. C. A.

The movement to erect in Washington, D. C., a building for the Colored Y. M. C. A. is attracting national attention, and the campaign now in progress for the necessary funds gives every assurance of a successful issue. There has been in existence here for the past three years a movement looking to this end, during which time meetings have been held every Sunday for the men of the city. One result of these meetings has been the conversion of some sixty men, a very potential fact when you consider that until this year the work has been done on rather a small scale. A small body of men initiated and have continued the work during all that time, making up in enthusiasm and determination what they lacked in numbers.

New impetus was given the work this year when it was announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the philanthropist, had become sufficiently interested in the

at headquarters, will disclose to you educators and professional men working alongside of the ordinary day laborer. News of the movement here has gone broadcast, and there is hardly a day that a subscription is not received from some Washingtonian now residing elsewhere. The campaign is run on strict business principles, and at the close of each day the subscription books balance with the reports of the canvassers. Mr. John Joy Edson, one of Washington's leading financiers, gladly consented to act as treasurer of the building fund, and all checks are made payable to him. There are several unique features in connection with the work under way. For instance, a large chestnut bell in the main office is rung every time the secretary receives a \$100 subscription; a large clock in the front window gives daily information to the passerby of the total subscriptions received; and a chart in the main office gives in detail the daily reports of the two committees. Besides the leading newspapers of the city are lending their powerful support to the movement, having editorialized on it in recent issues.

Practically all of the work being done is of a voluntary character, the men of the city giving freely of their time and ability to further the movement. No sooner is the school day over than a number of young men, both teachers and pupils, flock to the headquarters in the True Reformers' Building and offer their services, turning their hands to whatever is to be done.

One incident of last week, which attracted the attention of the local press, was the fact that one of the members of the local police force, an enthusiastic Y. M. C. A. worker, secured ten days' leave of absence from his work, and with a bicycle started in to canvass the city among his friends. When it is remembered that these hard-worked guardians of the peace are allotted but fifteen days' leave per annum, you can understand the sacrifice made by the man in question. Several instances are related of men who secured the permission of their employers to report for work two or three hours earlier than usual that they might have extra time in the afternoons and evenings to devote to the canvass. These are the things which give inspiration to those in charge of the canvass, and cause them to see success before it is achieved. A site for the building in the heart of the city had already been selected, and when your friends visit Washington for the next inauguration they will have opportunity to inspect a finely appointed Y. M. C. A. building for colored men.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
President Baird Causes a Riffle, and
Captain Oyster Puts a Quietus on
Mrs. Murray. Dr. Chancellor
Vindicated.

The meeting of the Board of Education was interesting last Wednesday afternoon. Admiral Baird, in his usual dignified manner, called the Board to order, and Secretary Connor, who has tendered his resignation, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted. The most amusing feature in the meeting was the charges of John Lissinger against Dr. W. Bruce Evans. In his charges Mr. Lissinger stated that he wanted Dr. Evans suspended because he had recommended the appointment of Mr. Monroe, who, he stated, drinks whiskey. The whole matter was investigated by Admiral Baird, and when the President read the report of the Collector of Taxes, which showed that Mr. Lissinger had no real estate, but paid taxes on personal property to the amount of seventy dollars, it caused a great deal of merriment. Mr. Lissinger stated in his communication that he was authorized by the Taxpayers Association, of which he was chairman.

Mrs. Murray held in her hand a magazine article which, she said, she desired to have investigated. Captain Oyster immediately arose and asked if she had any charges to make against anyone. She said no. He thereupon asked Dr. Chancellor if he wrote the articles referred to, and in reply he said that he never wrote them nor had he anything to do with them directly or indirectly. Mrs. Murray quickly found out that her motion was lost, but she declared that it had not been seconded and that she had withdrawn it. Other minor business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

The resignation of Mr. Connor was a surprise as well as a regret. The Armstrong Manual Training School matter goes over until after the return of Admiral Baird.

THE BULLETIN.

The Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 69, has reached us. It embraces in addition to wholesale prices, Kansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Belgium decisions of courts affecting labor and various State laws relating to labor.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Dr. A. T. Braxton, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, and a prominent physician in Columbia, Tenn., died not long ago.

A woman who claims she is a princess and a cousin of the Czar of Russia was detained on board the liner Ventura at San Francisco, awaiting the decision of the immigration commission as to whether or not she is a victim of trachoma.

It was stated this week that the buildings at Jamestown are about eighty per cent. finished.

The revenue cutter Apache arrived at Washington last Monday morning and carried Assistant Secretary Edwards and other Treasury officials to the opening of the Jamestown Exposition.

The drought in San Juan, Porto Rico, is said to be affecting the sugar plantations.

Robbers broke into the tailoring establishment of Joseph J. Continetti on Thirteenth street northwest, last Sunday between two o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock last Monday morning, and took a blue serge suit.

The immigration commission which met in the room on the Philippines of the Senate, and was in session over three hours.

It is announced that Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, the R. W. G. Secretary of the I. O. of St. Luke, will deliver a lecture next Monday at Bethel A. M. E. Church in Baltimore.

Last Monday was the forty-third day of the trial of Dinger Hermann, who is charged with destroying thirty-five letter copybooks of the records of the Government.

Garden and Arbor Day was celebrated the first of this week by the students of Normal School No. 1 and the Franklin Public School.

Edward Saunders, colored, was arrested last Sunday, charged with furnishing liquor to minors.

The Weather Bureau in this city states this week that winter is about over.

The funeral services of Rev. Tenuis S. Hamlin, who died last week, were held in the Church of the Covenant, of which he was pastor, last Sunday afternoon. Dr. Hamlin was also president of the Board of Trustees at Howard University.

It is said that much comment was caused at Honolulu, Hawaii, by the announcement from the mainland that the residents of Hilo "were considering the advisability of trying to tap the live volcano of Kilauea."

A large crowd attended the services at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, on O street, last Sunday. Rev. Drew, who is the pastor, preached in the morning and in the evening.

Last Tuesday morning, Baroness Anisia Louise de Massey, New York, who is accused of the murder of Gustav Simon, president of the Queen Waist Company, on November 19, 1906, was placed on trial for her life.

James W. Cornelius, known as the "gentleman murderer," was electrocuted at Columbus, Ohio.

It is believed that the wooden lumber barge Arcadia, which left April 12 for Two Rivers, at Manistee, Mich., with a cargo of hardwood, has been lost in Lake Michigan.

It is said that the State Federation of Labor, which was holding a session in Montgomery, Ala., last Tuesday, wired the President to explain his alleged assertion "that Haywood and Moyer, the Idaho miners, are not desirable citizens."

Red Cloud, the aged chief of the Sioux, has gone blind and is sick.

It was thought that the five runaway cars which entered the Baltimore and Ohio depot last Tuesday morning in this city would do considerable damage, but very little damage was done.

The next meeting of the Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention will be held at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church May 18.

John Harding, of Franklin, Pa., has sued the detective and policeman for false arrest last September for an alleged attack on a white girl. He was never arraigned on the charge, and sued for \$5,000.

Rev. L. B. Banks, of this city, has accepted the call to be the pastor of Morris Chapel Baptist Church at Henderson, Ky.

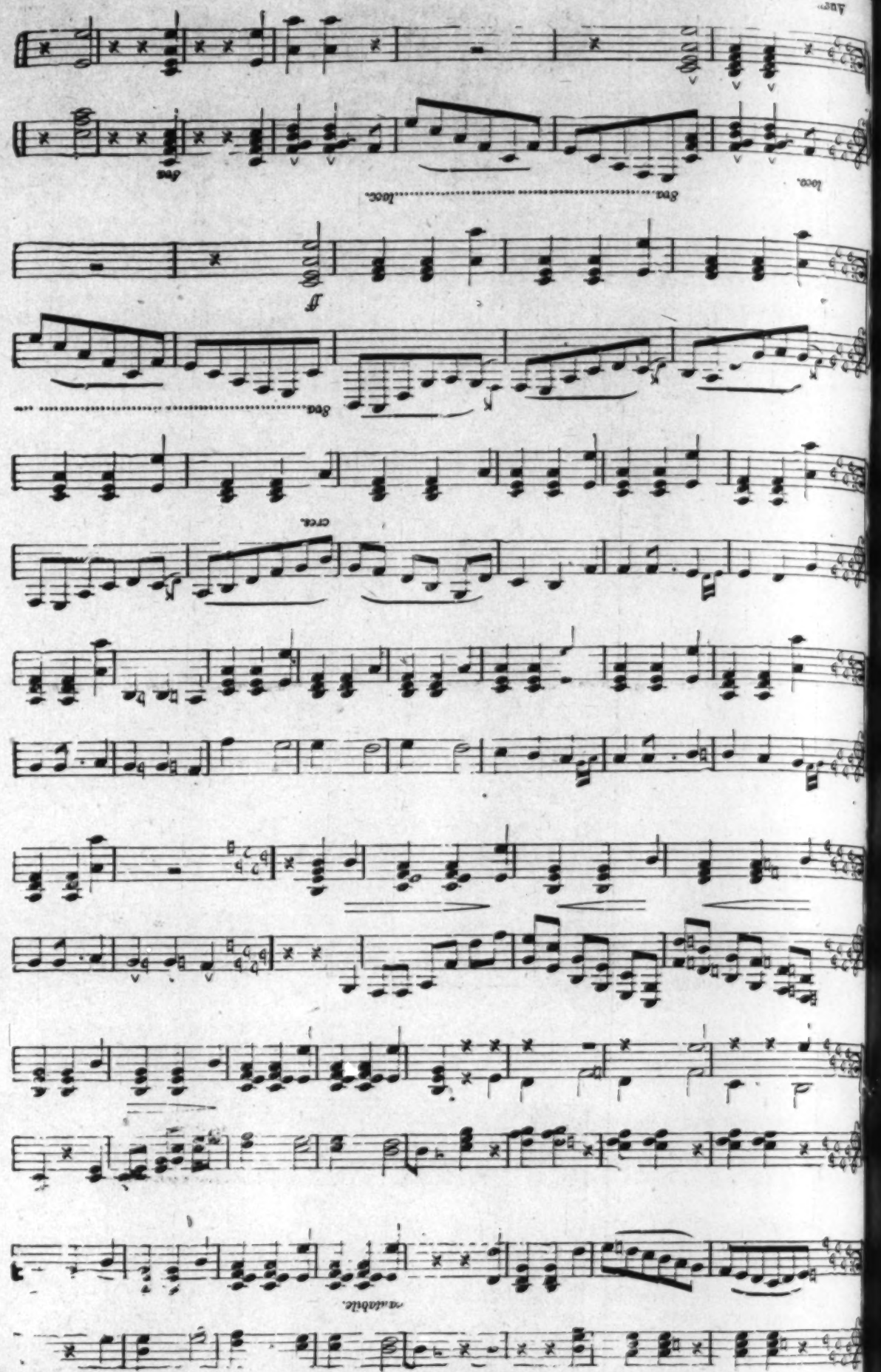
John Temple Graves, at the Iroquois banquet, held in Chicago, stated that either Bryan should name Roosevelt or he — Roosevelt — should name Bryan. This only goes to show that this country is slowly but surely merging into a monarchy. To begin with, Mr. President or anyone else has no right to select their successors. The People, by the Ballot, decide this matter.

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NEGROES AFRAID OF COMET.

Report in Indian Territory Towns That Earth's End Is Near.

Muskogee, I. T.—The ignorant negroes throughout Indian territory are greatly excited by the reported approach of a destructive comet. In many places they have quit work and are assembling nightly in churches and holding religious services.

It is reported at Fort Gibson and at many other points along the Arkansas river where there are large negro settlements that the comet is the only thing talked about, and the negroes believe that the world is coming to an end. This condition has reached such proportions that the Times-Democrat, a local newspaper, telegraphed Prof. P. J. J. See, of Mare Island, asking his opinion about the comet. His reply was:

"The comet is a ghost of the air. It is going from the earth instead of toward it. There is no danger of contact."

A great many Indians have also become alarmed over the agitation, but they are not demonstrative about it, as are the negroes. At Westville it is reported that meetings are being held nightly and prayer offered. These reports come from the smaller towns and rural communities. There is not much excitement among the negroes of the larger town, although it is understood that in nearly every church service Sunday reference was made to it.

FINED FOR USING TYPEWRITER.

Man Haled into Court for Working His Machine During Night.

Paris.—A few days ago, according to a report from Bais, Switzerland, a journalist who manipulated his typewriter in his room at night was summoned in legal action for disturbing the other tenants. He was fined 30 cents or four days in jail with warning that a second offense would be dearest.

Similar cases crop out occasionally in Paris, where freak cases abound. Pianists are the most frequent offenders. The law says that pianos must not be banged after ten o'clock in the evening. Phonographs are rapidly becoming close competitors of pianos, but an instance has recently been recorded in which a phonograph played a role more useful than annoying.

The landlord of a residential house let his ground floor to a coopersmith, the noise from whose workshop greatly disturbed the other tenants. One of them, instead of resorting to the complicated procedure of calling in experts, simply had the noise removed by a phonograph and the cooper for days and nights.

UNCLE SAM HUNTS FOR HEROES.

Naval Department Has Medals for Many Modest Sailors.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is to run opposition to Andrew Carnegie in "hero medal" distributing. Beneficiaries are to be those who fought with the American navy or marines in the Spanish-American war. It is not required that "heroes" Uncle Sam is hunting for saved the lives of anyone. If a veteran can prove he was especially active in the war he will get a medal.

"The navy is looking for every man who helped whip the Spaniards, as it has several hundred medals on its hands of which it wishes to dispose," the instructions received here read. "Heroes who risked their lives in the service of their country are being advertised for, but still the most of them have failed to answer the honor roll call."

By a legislative resolution on March 3, 1901, the secretary of the navy was authorized to issue bronze medals commemorative of naval engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba in the Spanish-American war. A board of awards submitted a list of engagements, but the secretary has enlarged the list so as to include all officers and men who were under fire.

MAKES HIMSELF AT HOME.

Burglar Breaks into House, Bathes, Sleeps and Then Robs.

Stamford, Conn.—After breaking into the home of two wealthy maiden sisters, the Misses Frances and Cornelia Smith and finding it untenanted, a burglar calmly took a sleep in one of their rooms before selecting the articles which he wished to steal.

He set the alarm clock for five o'clock. When he awoke he took a bath, ate a hearty breakfast and then commenced a leisurely inspection of the valuable articles in the house.

The Smith sisters are in the south, and when the caretaker found the broken window in the kitchen he ran to summon the police. While an officer was climbing through the broken window the burglar walked out of the front door with several hundred dollars' worth of booty and escaped in the direction of Greenwich unseen by the officer.

\$10 Clerk Elected Mayor.

New Haven, Conn.—William C. Gilbert, a shoe clerk, was elected mayor of Danbury by a majority of 425. He is president of the Danbury Republican club. He earns ten dollars a week. His opponent, William A. Braun, was elected last year by a majority of two votes.

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In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at \$1.50 a year; or \$1.00 for 6 months.

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THE NEW YORK AGE
4 CEDAR STREET . . . NEW YORK CITY

SOCIETY OF ETERNAL YOUTH.

New Iowa Organization Fines All Sick Members.

Des Moines, Ia.—"The First Society of Eternal Youth" is the name of an organization founded here, which has for its object the prolongation of life, and which purports to fine every member who becomes sick. That the association is in earnest is evidenced by the fact that 100 men already have enrolled in the scheme, the preamble of which reads as follows:

The special object and business of this society shall be to renew and perpetuate the mental, moral and physical youth and strength of all its members; to build up and continue in the highest degree the mental vigor in each individual member; and imperatively requiring from each and every member that he live the life of health, thereby contributing his share in banishing the specter of disease and death from the face of the earth.

Any member who is reported sick from any disease, and so remains sick and is confined to his bed for a continuous period of three days or more, shall be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for the first offense. For the second offense under this article any member shall be suspended from membership, and for the third offense of any member in violation of this article expulsion from the society shall be the penalty.

All members upon joining must sign a pledge that he or she will continually assert that there is nothing but custom and habit of thought that causes people to be sick, grow old, or die.

SPORTSMEN LOSE A PARADISE.

Not Allowed to Bring Game From Mexico Across the Border.

San Antonio, Tex.—Mexico as a sportsman's paradise is a thing of the past for the hunters from the United States. This is due to the strict enforcement by the United States customs authorities of the provisions of the Lacey bird law, which makes persons having possession of game brought from another state or territory amenable to the laws of the state in which they are found, regardless of the fact that the game comes from without the state.

For years northern Mexico has been growing in popularity among the sportsmen from the States, owing to the abundance of game to be found in the republic and to the increasing restrictions of the Texas game laws. Until now Texas hunters have been allowed to return from Mexico with any quantity of game killed in the latter country and no questions were asked.

Customs officers along the Rio Grande have received strict instructions as to the enforcement of the Lacey law and all along the border now the hunters are discouraged and uneasy, for many men have made their living by killing game in Mexico and shipping the same to the northern markets.

CRISSCROSSED MATING.

Old Man Weds a Girl and His Son Takes Her Mamma.

Sonoma, S. D.—A unique double wedding at which a man 60 years old married a girl 20 years old, and his son, 35 years old, married her mother, 44 years old, was celebrated near here a few days ago.

Richard Ellsworth, a widower, and his son, Keene Ellsworth, lived on a ranch adjoining that on which Mrs. Emma E. Barrett, a widow, and her daughter, Jennie Barrett, made their home. The elder Ellsworth drove frequently to the Barrett ranch to spend an evening, and so did his son. It was supposed by the neighbors that the father was paying court to Mrs. Barrett and that the son was paying court to her daughter. It was decided to have a double wedding and to take a wedding journey together.

Father and son and mother and daughter started south immediately after the ceremony and will spend a month there. Young Ellsworth will take charge of the Barrett ranch, while his father will live with his young bride on the Ellsworth ranch. They have been anxiously trying to figure out what relation each is to the others.

Three Years to Deliver Letter.

New York.—Midvale, in Passaic county, New Jersey, is about five miles north of Paterson, the county seat, but it has taken nearly three years for a letter mailed there to reach Paterson.

It was sent July 23, 1904, by David Beam, assessor of Midvale, and was an acknowledgment of the receipt of burial certificates of 20 excursionists killed in a train wreck on the Greenwood Lake railroad. The letter was addressed to the register of vital statistics of Paterson, and it arrived Saturday afternoon.

There is nothing on the envelope to show that the letter had been miscarried. It is stamped July 23, 1904. No explanation has been offered.

Mothers Have 38 Children.

San Francisco, Cal.—Statistics prepared by the immigration board at this port show that according to the claims of all the Chinese who swore they are native born every Chinese woman in this country must have been the mother of 38 children. This interesting condition was made known when the figures collected from various points in the country were tabulated.



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WILL EAT SALTPETER

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO SETTLE MOOTED QUESTIONS.

Year's Experiments in Interest of Beef-Eating Public—One-Half to Be Fed on Meat Cured with Solution.

New York.—For a period of from six to twelve months a squad of vigorous and healthy men will be the subjects upon whom a small company of savants, working in the interests of humanity in general and beef-eaters in particular, will test the effects of meat that has been cured with saltpeter and other supposedly injurious preservatives.

This was settled the other day, when what will be known as the national commission for the investigation of nutrition problems was formed in New York at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

This organization will act under the auspices of the University of Illinois and it is composed of Prof. H. S. Grindley of that institution, Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale university, Prof. J. J. Abel of Johns Hopkins university and Prof. A. P. Mathews of Chicago university.

The movement was inaugurated by Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, who will also take an active part in its progress. The experiments will be carried on at the University of Illinois, and it is said that they will be the most thorough of the kind ever undertaken in the United States.

"There has been great difference of opinion among experts," said Prof. Grindley, "as to the effect of certain preservatives used in the curing of meat and the commission will direct its attention first to the determination of some of these important questions. The first experiments will be to discover the effects upon the human body of the saltpeter used in curing meats."

"It is a well-known fact that saltpeter taken in considerable quantities is a poison, but whether the small amount consumed by the eating of cured meats is in any way injurious has long been a mooted question."

"The data obtained will be of prime importance in aiding the enforcement of the present pure food laws and of the utmost importance in aiding in the formulation of further just regulations as to the use of this and other preservatives in food products."

The "saltpeter squad," as it might be called, will be boarded in a specially equipped house in such a way that the weight of all foods eaten by each man can be accurately determined and the food completely analyzed. A physician will keep a daily record of the physical condition and health of each member of the squad.

The diet of half the men will include cured meat products now on the market containing saltpeter and the other half will be fed on a diet exactly similar except that the cured meats will contain none of the preservatives.

Another interesting feature of the experiments will be that efforts will be made to have the men housed pleasantly and their meals so presented to them as to eliminate if possible the influence of the mental condition of the squad on the processes of digestion and nutrition.

It is the purpose of the commission also to make experiments of a similar kind upon the lower animals, so that at the end of the work the animals may be killed and a thorough examination made by the most approved methods to determine the effect of the saltpeter upon the internal organs connected with the processes of digestion and assimilation.

CREW BESET BY KIDDERLAK.

Peculiar Poisonous Bug Frightened Whole Ship's Crew.

New York.—The crew of the German steamship Wartenfels, which has arrived from Calcutta, had a thrilling experience during the voyage with a poisonous insect, known as a kidderlak, of the family of centipedes. For more than 20 days the sailors and later the officers dodged the much-dreaded pest. Its bite is said to be almost certain death.

The insect was first discovered by a Lascar fireman, to whose race it is particularly inimical. First Officer Freivichs and Capt. Schmidt had at first laughed at the story of the presence of the kidderlak. While Capt. Schmidt's steward was leaving the saloon for the pantry with dishes a week later, he heard a crash behind him and beheld the potatoes he had just brought to the table, on the floor, together with fragments of the dish. On the other side of the room stood Capt. Schmidt, pointing speechlessly to a corner of the ceiling. There, clinging close to the wall, was the kidderlak, ready to make a jump for the table.

Second Officer Ruse walked in just then and with a blow from a poker laid the kidderlak out so dead that the insect had not even a chance to make one of the peculiar noises from which it derives its name.

Etiquette of a Real Gent. Weary Willie—I'll talk straight, sport. I'm dyin' fur a drink. Gimme a quarter, will yer? Galley—But you don't need a quarter to buy one drink. Weary Willie—One? Why, I ain't de kind of a gent w'at'll drink at audder gent's expense an' not ask him ter join me.

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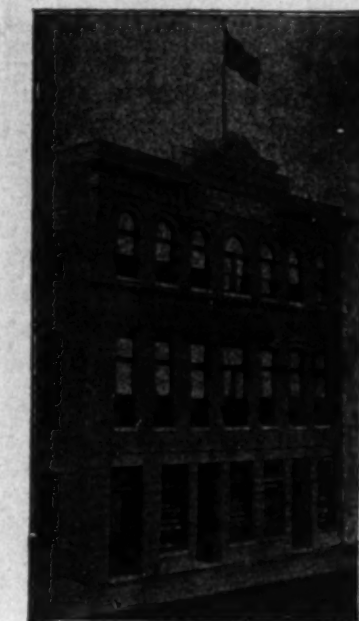
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HAD TAPPED HEMLOCK TREES.

Vermonters Lose Maple Sugar Yield Through Ignorance of Worker.

Pomfret, Vt.—The next time Lawrence Pratt hires a new farm hand he will be certain that he understands his work before he sends him into the sugar bush to tap. It will save him a lot of trouble and much chaffing.

Mr. Pratt hired the man, Henry Jones by name, to do general work about the farm and help him out during the maple sugar season. He knew that Jones had been employed during haying last summer by a neighbor and had given satisfaction, so he didn't go into particulars.

When it came time to prepare spiles, or taps, for the maple trees, Jones appeared a bit rusty as to their manufacture, but after watching the boss for a few minutes he proved a master hand at whittling them. The farmer delegated Jones to tap the trees.

Everything went well until the first run was boiled. The sap seemed exceptionally sweet, but when it had been boiled down the syrup tasted bitter and he and Jones were nauseated.

"You are sure you didn't tap anything but maples?" inquired Mr. Pratt. "Why, there ain't nuthin' else in the orchard," there?" asked Jones.

"Nothing else!" shouted the farmer. "Why, man, there must be 30 hemlocks sticking around."

"Well, then, I must have tapped 'em," groaned the hired man, "for I tapped every tree on the hill."

Sheep Annoy Trainmen.

Cripple Creek, Col.—The law forbidding the killing of mountain sheep is a good thing for the sheep but a frequent source of annoyance to trainmen, for the animals make a highway of the tracks and will not take to the right or left when a train approaches but will stick to the path. Trains have to stop while the train crews with loud cries and much profanity personally drive the sheep away.

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

THE BEE

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1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

NO NEGRO NEED APPLY.

In another column of The Bee will be read with much interest a special communication from Jamestown, Va., concerning the Negro Exposition. Dr. Washington has become disgusted and will not exhibit. It will also be seen that the Negro Building will be infested with Southern crackers who will parade within 30 feet of it. The colored people will be insulted and humiliated if they attend this Exposition. The Negro exhibit will be a failure because the colored people in this country do not intend to take any interest in the Exposition.

Mr. Calloway has called in his field agents and has also notified the people not to send exhibits. It will be over sixty days before the Negro Building will be opened, and certainly the colored people don't want it said that they are in any way connected with this failure.

It is quite evident that Dr. Washington is convinced that blunders have been committed and he does not propose to be a party to any scheme that will tend to humiliate colored people at Jamestown. It has also been reported to this office that Mr. Calloway has been notified that no colored people will be permitted to ride on the white boats from this city. Just why Mr. Calloway has not made this public The Bee is unable to state. Will Mr. Calloway explain? Every space on the boats from this city has been taken up and those Negroes who want to go to Jamestown must walk.

THAT BAIT.

The appointment of Ralph W. Tyler as Auditor for the Navy Department will deceive nobody and will not affect the situation in Ohio among the colored voters. The President made the appointment as an off-set to his unjust and unwarranted discharge of Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. But the only proper atonement he can make for that monstrous wrong is to acknowledge his error and place the men in the position they were before he issued his order. The colored voters of Ohio and the North will not forgive a gross act of injustice for a single federal appointment in the departments in Washington.

There are three things which show the President's bad faith in making the appointment. First, his change of mind from the intention to appoint Mr. Tyler to a place in Ohio. Second, the time he has selected to make the appointment, viz.: on the eve of the opening of Senator Foraker's campaign in Ohio. Third, the renunciation of his own gospel of purity

in politics, or the doctrine that federal patronage should not be used to debase elections. The President has turned many sharp corners during his incumbency in office, that everybody understands him, even to his sermonizing.

THE OHIO CONTEST.

This nation owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Joseph Benson Foraker. The coming political contest in Ohio will decide the question whether justice and fair play shall face, or whether ingratitude and treason shall predominate. A man who has given the best years of his life to uphold a republic and sacrificed money and property is entitled to the plaudits and encouragement of the American people. Must a man fall because he fights to uphold a principle? Must a man be defeated by treachery because he declares that innocent men must be protected? Is this the policy of the American people—to destroy the righteous? The Bee cannot believe that the cause for which Senator Foraker is fighting is to be destroyed to satisfy the selfish and treacherous ambition of any one, no matter how great and powerful he may be. The Bee believes in the justice and fairness of the American people and the principles which actuated Senator Foraker. There is nothing selfish in his great fight to uphold human liberty. He has a just cause and it is believed that the American people will rally around his banner. Right is bound to prevail.

THE PROPHET (?) SPEAKS.

Mr. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal would have the country believe that he is a prophet. He predicts the nomination and election of Governor Hughes of New York. It is one thing to nominate and another thing to elect. How is Mr. Hughes to be elected? It requires votes to elect. The American people are no fools. There may be a few fools, but the sensible people are in the majority. The President may trot out Mr. Taft in Ohio but when Senators Foraker and Dick are through with him, there will not be enough left of him to tell a good story. Mr. Watterson may be a modern prophet but in this case The Bee is of the opinion that his prophecies will not materialize. It will be remembered that the late President Chester A. Arthur tried to nominate himself by federal patronage and failed. In the event that Senator Foraker fails to secure the Republican nomination, Vice-President Fairbanks will. The officeholders will not win in any State where they have control of the federal patronage.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The time is fast approaching when there will not be a colored member on the Board of Education. Will it stop there? No. The Board of Education, it is hoped, will not be injured by the courts when efforts are being made to discipline the schools. The colored schools to a great extent need reorganizing. The first step that the school authorities should take when Congress convenes is the abolition of the supervising principals. Principals of buildings have a better knowledge of the teaching ability of a teacher under his direct supervision than supervising principals, who very seldom come in contact with the teacher. Our schools are in a terrible condition. The most deplorable condition of affairs may be found in buildings where the teachers defy the school authorities and then resort to the courts for protection. Just how long these unruly teachers shall be permitted to ride "rough shod" over the principals of schools the Board of Education must decide.

SURRENDERED AND CONVERTED.

The Bee's most esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Conservator, edited by Mr. Wilkins, one of the ablest editors in the United States, that took the editor of The Bee to task and charged him with having been converted to the doctrine of surrender, as he called it, as advocated by Prof. Booker T. Washington, has at last given up

the ghost and confessed religion to the same doctrine that he charged The Bee as having advocated. Well!! Well!! What do you think of it? In another column the readers of The Bee and those who read the editorial controversy between the editor of The Bee and the editor of the Conservator, will read the religious change of heart and soul of the distinguished editor of the Conservator. Welcome to the mourners' bench, Editor Wilkins. Only one more sinner out of the fold and when he has a change of heart we shall start a Salvation Army.

TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE.

The Bee has never heard of a taxpayers' league, citizens' taxpayers' committee or any other kind of taxpayers' organization. The fight against the Armstrong Manual Training School is personal and the white members of the Board of Education will, The Bee hopes, put a stop to it. Let the obstruction be removed.

DR. CHANCELLOR.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor vindicated himself as the alleged author of certain magazine articles. Dr. Chancellor was positive and unequivocal in his frank denial.

The reply of Dr. W. Bruce Evans was a broadside. It struck a blow that almost killed father.

The Bee congratulates Dr. A. M. Curtis on his successful operations in the South.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

A colored deputy marshal in the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Foraker the next President of the United States.

Taft taught a lesson that he will never forget.

Every colored man in the United States indorse Senator Foraker.

The Jamestown Negro Exposition given the marble heart.

President Roosevelt better informed on the Ohio situation.

The Judge of the Juvenile Court supported by the people.

The Y. M. C. A. raise the \$25,000.

More colored men appointed on the jury.

A bailiff from the colored Americans appointed in the Police Court.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

What Mr. Taft is thinking about.

How many colored officeholders will explain the President's position.

Who will be the first to announce himself.

Will there be any changes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Is the country satisfied with Bishop Grant's explanation.

When will J. Milton Turner be heard from again.

Which side of the fence will he be on.

When will school suits end.

When will the Board of Education have power to remove for the good of the service.

If the rumor is true that Dr. Moore of Howard University is to be the next colored superintendent.

If the offices of supervising principal are to be abolished.

How the colored teachers' beneficial association is progressing.

If Mrs. A. M. Curtis will resign from the Jamestown Exposition.

Is the Jim Crow building three-fourths of a mile away from the government building.

What power Col. Giles B. Jackson has with the Jamestown Exposition.

If the President intends to reinstate the colored soldiers.

SAME SITUATIONS HERE.

From the Daily Herald.

The statements made by Civil Service Commissioner McIlhenny as to the parity of the young men of the South in regard to taking examinations for positions in the civil service is borne out by the civil service examinations which have been held in Vicksburg.

The last civil service examination held in Vicksburg was conducted by George S. Donald, of Atlanta, examiner for this district. The examinations were of applications for positions as clerks in the United States Railway Mail service. Of the applicants only four were white men while thirty-eight were negroes.

The unwillingness of Southern white men to apply for these positions is based on the fact that in taking the examinations they are put exactly on the same basis as the Negro applicants and if successful in obtaining positions, in many instances they have to work alongside of Negroes or under Negro bosses. They will not place themselves in such humiliating situations.

TEXAS WOMAN REVIVES.

Colored Citizen.

Kirbyville, Texas, Monday.—Mrs. T.

T. Tissue, who was shot Saturday evening while fishing on a creek, has recovered and told the story of the affair. She signed a sworn statement saying her husband did the shooting and threw her into the creek. He took his wife's blood and rubbed it on his shirt to conceal his story that he was attacked by a Negro. Feeling is high and a lynching is probable.

The Orange State Guards are now guarding the prisoner in the Newton County Jail, the company having been ordered to proceed to Newton by the adjutant-general today.

THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION, AS FAR AS THE NEGRO IS CONCERNED, IS A COMPLETE FAILURE.

Dr. Booker T. Washington Declines to Make an Exhibit.
(Special to The Bee.)
Negro Building Three-quarters of a Mile from State Buildings.
Norfolk, Va., April 25, 1907.

Editor Bee—
I was very glad to see that you had published my letter in the last week's issue of The Bee concerning the Jamestown Exhibition, and in order to let the public know the exact situation and great discrimination and humiliation the Negro of the country will be put to I deem it my duty to write you again in order that you may be thoroughly convinced of the exact location of the Negro and the other buildings. Inclosed I send you an official plat of the grounds with the names and location of each building. You will notice on the plat that the Negro Building is at least three-quarters of a mile from the main pier and other buildings. It is located in a far-off corner near the camping and drill grounds, where the Southern soldiers will come, the nearest building being the "War Path," which was shown at the Chicago World's Fair as the "Mid-Way" and at the St. Louis exhibition as the "Pike." All who know anything of exhibitions fully understand that these are the places where the rough elements from all over the world will attend, and between the Southern soldiers and the crowds that will attend the "War Path," will keep our ladies in constant contact with these rough elements and especially to their many insults. The military encampment is not more than forty feet from the ground set aside for the Negro, the athletic grounds and main State buildings and the Commercial Pier is at least one mile from the Negro Building. The building will probably be finished from eight to ten weeks after the exhibition opens, and we have great sympathy for Dr. Booker T. Washington and the leading Negroes of the country, who decline to make an exhibit under these circumstances, and we hope that the leading Negro newspapers of the country will let our people throughout the States know the exact condition.

Send for official charts of the grounds, and they will tell you the whole story.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SCHOOL TROUBLES.

From the Colored American Magazine.

Lawsuits galore, criminalizations and re-criminalizations seem to be the ruling news items from the colored schools of the District of Columbia. We do not know who is to blame in this grand mix-up, and we are not attempting to decide; but of one thing we are quite certain, and that is, Negroes should learn to stop quarreling so much, and learn to adjust their differences without so much airing in public. This constant washing of dirty linen in the limelight is hurtful to race progress, and exhibits an inherent weakness that militates powerfully against the boasted capability of the race for self-government.

We have constantly watched and expected that we should develop such an esprit de corps in the teaching force of the District of Columbia, where the Negro schools are many and proficient, that the whole management of this great work would ultimately fall into the hands of competent men and women of the race which a system of schools like those in the District of Columbia should produce.

While this institution, for various reasons, which it cannot overcome, is not to make an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, the officer of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute are in hearty sympathy with the Jamestown Exposition and the Negro Department, and we earnestly advise all our people throughout the country to make a creditable exhibit at this exposition. It will be a great mistake if our people do not put forth their very highest and best efforts. In the case of the Tuskegee Institute we have lately gone to so much expense in making exhibits and in connection with the celebration of our Twenty-fifth Anniversary, that we are compelled to call a halt for awhile in making exhibits, but we have the greatest sympathy for the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition, and wish for it the greatest success. Mr. Thomas J. Calloway and others, who are leading actively in the work, deserve great credit for what they have already accomplished.

WILL NOT EXHIBIT.

From Tuskegee Student.

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Remarks were made by the pastor, L. E. B. Rosser, followed by a solo by J. J. Derrick. The audience then sang "God Be With You Till We Meet

READ THE BEE.

300,000 INDORSE HIM

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the conclusion of the business the Philadelphia and Washington Annual Conference of the C. M. E. Church announced the following ministerial appointments:

Washington District—G. T. Long, P. E.; Israel Metropolitan Church, J. W. Smith; Miles Memorial Church, L. E. B. Rosser; Lane Chapel, C. A. Leftwich; Hillsdale Station, J. I. Carroll; Gallilee, Baltimore, Md., R. K. D. Barrett; St. Luke and Fairfield, Baltimore, Md., A. Martin; Front Royal Station, F. L. Boney; Bentonville, Brownstown and Strausburg, C. E. Hillery; Mount Olive Mission, Baltimore, Md., G. Coleman; Mount Pleasant and Edwards Mission, Baltimore, Md., W. H. Wilmore; Bakerton Circuit, William Burrell; Tenleytown and Seneca, W. M. Ivey; Holsey Station, Philadelphia, Pa., N. J. Watson; Union Station, Philadelphia, Pa., A. E. Ferebee; Sherron Hill and Chester S. Womack; St. Paul Station, Philadelphia, Pa., J. B. Bowser; joint board of finance, J. W. Smith and J. W. Boston; examining committee on first year's studies, L. E. B. Rosser, J. I. Carroll and R. K. D. Garrett.

Petersburg District—J. W. P. Leewood, P. E.; Union Station and Gilliam Mission, T. H. Allen; Lawrenceville Church, E. P. Sterling; Bethel Station, Richmond, Va., P. P. Ballou; South Boston and Mount Sinai, H. L. Johnson; Danville Circuit, Neuse Ferry and Wesley Chapel, L. W. Hilery; Brooklyn Circuit, Union Grove, Meadville and Mount Pleasant, H. A. Pettis; Halifax Circuit (to be supplied), W. T. Woods; Evanton Circuit, G. P. Jones; St. James Station, W. C. Coleman; Hillsville Mission, William Ivy; Horse Creek Mission, L. A. Hancock; Good Hope Station, J. H. Anderson; joint board of finance, P. P. Ballou and G. W. Woods; examining committee third and fourth years' studies, C. H. Tobias, T. H. Allen and C. A. Leftwich.

Alexandria District—R. B. Robinson, P. E.; Alexandria Church, James Hilery; Auburn and Bigwood, H. Robinson; Madison Circuit, to be supplied; Fredricksburg Mission, to be supplied; Charlottesville Mission, to be supplied; joint board of finance, C. H. Tobias and Letchie Coleman.

Jersey District—F. A. Burkhalter, presiding elder; Hickstown Church, P. S. Woods; Camden Station, H. Frazier; Burlin and St. John, J. J. Sanders; Spring Lake and Manassas Station, A. A. Hopkins; Woods' Tabernacle, Pittsburgh, Pa., H. C. Woods; St. Luke, Pittsburgh, Pa., I. S. Williams; Paine's College, C. H. Tobias; East Camden, J. G. Hardy.

Appeal to the Church.

The bishop then made an earnest appeal to the ministers and the Woman's Missionary Society to do their whole duty to spread the gospel, extend the Church and to build up healthy moral communities of God-fearing and law-abiding citizens.

Rev. G. T. Long, who built the fine C. M. E. Church at Fourteenth and C streets northeast, this city, was promoted to the position of presiding elder of the Washington District, which is the largest of the four districts in the conference.

The adoption of the report on the state of the country, submitted by J. W. Smith, put the conference, with over three hundred thousand members, on record for Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio for President.

The conference adjourned sine die at 2:30 p.m.

The ministerial reception, with S. T. Craig presiding, opened at 8 p.m., with the rendition of "Coronation" by the audience. Mrs. M. E. Booz, pianist, and the invocation was by Rev. N. J. Watson; piano solo, Madame Booz. The welcome address was delivered by John F. Genus. Rev. J. I. Carroll made the response, followed by a solo by W. J. Jones.

Following this Dr. J. W. Smith said the connection has over three hundred thousand members, seven colleges, and property in the District of Columbia alone worth \$750,000. He said the local churches have large representation in the departments and twenty-seven teachers in the public schools of the District.

Dr. J. W. P. Leewood, newly appointed presiding elder of Petersburg District, responded. Then followed a select reading by Madame Henrietta Vinton Davis, an original poem by a colored author. Dr. C. A. Leftwich, a candidate for bishop in the C. M. E. Church, made some remarks and recited "The Raven." There was a solo by Mrs. Eva Shanklin. Prof. C. H. Tobias, of Paine College, thanked the congregation for its presence and for the way in which the conference had been entertained during the session.

The next speaker was Rev. G. T. Long, the newly appointed presiding elder of the Washington District, followed by a solo by Mrs. J. Williams.

Remarks were made by the pastor, L. E. B. Rosser, followed by a solo by J. J. Derrick. The audience then sang "God Be With You Till We Meet

Again? The benediction by Watson closed the reception.

A WORD FROM THE

April 25

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper to express my opinion of all thinking Negroes of the Los Angeles Exposition. Glancing over the Associated news of the Los Angeles Exposition, I noticed that three of our leaders had a conference with Roosevelt, he expecting them to influence with the Negro South, East and West, to fail with him.

I wish to speak out in plain without an apology, and as a remedy for more than three thousand souls, that we need to let what a few officeholders and friends say buy us over, neither position which may be given to strain us from casting our man whose heart and sympathy us, and who has showed by his stand of talk, that he believed "square deal" policy.

It must be remembered that given this country some of the men, who ever wore uniforms. We have always answered our country's call, and won honor and victories.

We saved the life of the stands at the head of the map has no gratitude, who says so and means another, and who has been in keeping with the Southern press of the Negro. All deeds he has done for the Negro been for spite. The retaining Crum of South Carolina in the House was simply to spite Tillam's appointment of Taylor was to buy votes; also the appointment of Oscar Scott, the colored chaplain to buy votes.

But I am glad to say we are sugared and bought over by a situation and fair promises. The in the West are thinking. We are in love with President Roosevelt feel he has insulted every Negro loves his race, and we do not find man who will carry out his policy.

We want the President to make that we no longer ask anyone for us; that day has passed. must be questioned about our we will stand by a man who has en himself our friend.

We hail from the West. We day on the Coast, and we shall story from the Coast to the Ohio within the next sixty days. You and your fearless paper mess, Mr. Editor, believe me,

Yours, for the race,

G. W. Hardy

Field Secretary for the First Baptist Convention of the United States and Territories.

BISHOP NOT IN POLITICS

Describes His Visit to White House

From the Post, April 18.

Bishop Abraham Grant, presiding bishop of the fifth Episcopal district, the A. M. E. Church, and president of the financial board of the A. M. E. Church, now in session in this city, much surprised to read in an afternoon paper a statement regarding his visit to the White House with Bishop and Register Vernon.

The afternoon paper declared "both of the colored bishops are influence, politically and otherwise, are said to be willing to undertake task of dictating the Negro vote the administration."

"Such a statement is quite as to the President as to me and my accompanying me," said Bishop Grant. "We indorse Rev. O. J. W. Scott a chaplaincy in the army, for which pointment we feel grateful, but that indorsement our visit ended."

"I did not express myself regarding the colored vote of the country. entire story is false, and I regard a pleasant visit to the White House must be made the occasion for an agreeable discussion in a daily paper and that I should be placed in the tude of opposing Senator Foraker whom I have the highest respect for, to my mind, is one of the friends the Negro has in America day. Such has been his record for past thirty years. Vice-President Fairbanks is a fellow-townsmen of mine Indianapolis, and a personal friend whose high character and acknowledged ability I much admire."

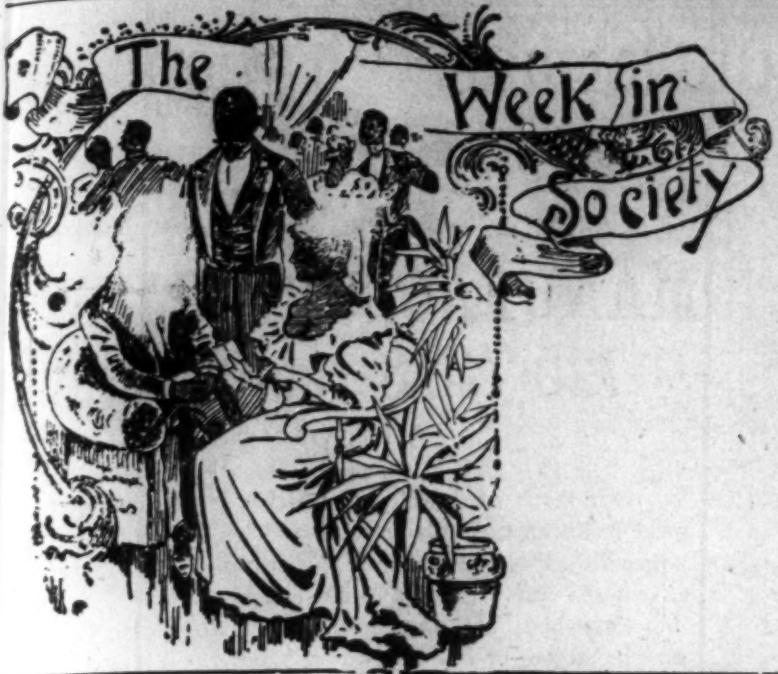
THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

We are in receipt of a copy of annual report of the Washington Humane Society for the year ended December 31, 1906. The report contains much valuable information concerning the work of the society, its rules and regulations. The amount of receipts during the year was \$20,433.88, disbursements \$20,433.88, balance in hand, December 31, 1906, \$3,073.59.

The fact that the society is doing good work in our city is established beyond doubt.

We have some ministers who disgrace to the profession.

READ THE BEE.



Mr. Samuel G. Alexander, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was called home last week by the illness of his mother, who lives in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

Mr. Edwin Brown, late of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, is in the city, stopping with his mother, in Linden street northeast. Mr. Brown is hopeful and thinks he will come out all right.

Persons coming to this city on their way to the Jamestown Exposition will do well to visit Dr. W. S. Richardson, 3116 Four-and-a-half street. This is one of the best and most up-to-date drug stores in this city, as well as one of the oldest and most reliable in Washington. It is best to buy your toilet supplies on this end.

Miss Addie Terrell was among the guests at a Japanese whist party given by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stewart at their home in New York city.

Miss Kate Sheppard, of Baltimore, was here visiting the schools.

Mr. Clarence C. Clark, of Colorado, who is to visit Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington and Jamestown Exposition, represents the Baptist churches of Colorado.

Prof. A. C. Griffin, of Smithville, W. Va., will spend some weeks of his time in this city and other points North and South.

Mr. A. E. Berry and bride, Miss Daisy Brown, who were married the 4th inst., by Rev. B. T. Perkins, will reside in Baltimore.

Mrs. J. T. Allison arrived in Washington last week.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The Young Men's Immediate Relief Association gave a reception at Odd Fellows' Hall Monday evening, which was largely attended by a brilliant array of young ladies and gentlemen. There were two halls and two of the finest orchestras in operation. The music was furnished by the Columbia Orchestra, one of the best orchestras in the city. The costumes of the ladies were most brilliant and unique. Mr. Hiram W. Ball, president, wore a full dress suit and the manner in which he conducted himself won the admiration of all who saw him. Mr. George W. Cole was floor manager. Mr. Cole is one of the most dignified floor managers that can be found. This organization is one of the strongest in the city and its many entertainments are always attended by the best young people in the city. Dancing began at 8 o'clock and continued until 2 A. M. The large crowd that filled both halls was well handled by the management.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

The members and friends of Galbraith Church came out in full force to both morning and evening services last Sunday, in response to the call of the pastor for a financial rally. Over five hundred dollars was subscribed by the twelve classes. Class No. 1, Mr. Frank Sesser, was assessed \$75, but raised \$1135. He led the list of all classes. The total amount raised was \$495.18. Class No. 2, Mr. Charles Lively, \$75; Mr. Ed. Wells, \$51.11. These three classes were the highest among the 12 classes.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers' time expires May 30 next. The annual conference will be held in his church this year, and the members decided to pay off all indebtedness against the church before conference convenes. The several clubs connected with the church will royally entertain the ministers and bishops who may attend. Dr. Corrothers never does things by halves. He will give the greatest reception to the bishops and ministers that has ever been held in this connection.

COSMOPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

A great crowd attended services at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, O street between Seventh and Eighth streets, Rev. Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor. Dr. Drew preached both morning and evening. The attraction was the conditional offer made by Mr. Samuel G. W. Weatherspoon, of New York, to give \$10,000 toward the building fund of the new edifice of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, if the congregation will raise \$10,000 additional. The offer was accepted by the congregation, and rally services will be

"power to enforce the provisions (of the last three) articles by appropriate legislation." That the President, the Congress and political parties should be held accountable for long neglect of this constitutional obligation.

The League recognizes the valuable assistance given by the Federal Administration in the prosecution of violations of the Thirteenth Amendment in the so-called "peonage cases," first initiated by independent effort. All friends of the cause hope that violations and disregard of other constitutional provisions will not in the future remain ignored either by the Executive or by the Congress.

With trial by jury ignored, freedom of speech denied, the mandates of the Supreme Court defied, with the constitutional rights of citizens "denied," "abridged" or more dangerously circumvented by perversion of the forms of law: with a weekly average of three citizens put to death, without legal trial, every week for nineteen years, it would seem that the time for organized protest and action had arrived.

It is to the credit of sympathetic America that we have been horrified at the Jewish massacres and Armenian assassinations, but the outside world has also stood aghast at the race mobs, lynchings and massacres in "Christian America," North and South.

The League desires the united influences of Christian civilization, North and South, to uphold the law, adequately punish the guilty and make every citizen respect the guarantees of the Federal Constitution, without regard to person or locality.

The League proposes, by means of organized lawful resistance and positive action, to aid in suppressing lawlessness, mob violence, lynchings, and all forms of the murder spirit, which, as statistics show, make life in the United States, five times less secure than in Australia, six times less secure than in Japan, nine times less secure than in Canada, fourteen times less secure than in Germany. (See address of Judge Thomas at Nashville.)

The League's "defense of the black battalion" has earned for it the moral and financial support of the nation. The great history-making "Brownsville affair" will rank with the international awakening which required ten years' hard work to clear the record of the persecuted French Jew, Dreyfus.

The League regarded as unjust, unconstitutional, and without "due process of law," the condemnation and punishment of the members of Companies B, C and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, discharged "without honor." It demanded an open hearing for these defenders of the flag, and sent two commissions, part white and part colored, to the scene of the disturbance in Texas, to San Antonio and also to El Reno, Oklahoma, to ascertain the facts. The facts and affidavits gathered by the League were laid before the President and the Senate of the United States (Senate Document 107); in consequence of which the President sent two messages to the Senate (Document 155), hastened his Assistant Attorney-General to Brownsville and revoked the most drastic feature of his sweeping order of discharge. There was then precipitated one of the most important debates on "Executive authority" that the country has witnessed. It has brought the people of the United States again face to face with the fundamental questions of liberty, justice and humanity. The investigation of the entire proceedings through the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is now under way, largely through the heroic efforts of Senator Foraker, supported at every point of the inquiry by the League's commissioners and representatives.

The League is representative. It invites and has the hearty co-operation of Independents, Democrats, Republicans, labor organization men, Prohibitionists, Socialists and others.

A large number of college presidents and instructors are "charter" members, and there are in affiliated relationship hundreds of clergymen, and thousands of professional business men throughout forty States and the several territories.

Up to the present time the League has been supported by the private contributions of a few patriotic citizens, but the work has grown to such vast proportions that it is now necessary to nationalize its support, and hereafter its "plan and scope" will be limited only by the funds in hand. We use the term "in hand" advisedly, for the League is incorporated and will manage its affairs on a strictly cash basis without individual liability or corporate indebtedness.

We feel that the League has behind it the heart, brain and conscience of the nation. That our cause is just. That it does not represent personal exploitation, but national betterment and makes for the ultimate good and peace of the Republic.

No one is authorized to collect cash for the League. All checks, postal and express money orders should be made payable to "Treasurer, Constitution League, U. S.," and sent direct to headquarters, 500 Fifth avenue, New York. All contributors should insist upon an acknowledgment from national headquarters. All bankable remittances will bear the deposit certification of the Colonial Trust Company of New York as fiscal agents for the organization. By order of the Executive Committee.

A. B. Humphrey, Secretary.
New York, April, 1907.

BOOKER WASHINGTON ENJOYED.

Chicago Conservator.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, the most remarkable man of the age in more senses than one, has just completed a visit to Chicago, during which he made several speeches to a large number of the most intelligent people of the city.

Mr. Washington met and talked with people of all walks and avocations, and while he made no enemies and caused no just criticism among the people heretofore indifferent to his views, Mr. Washington made hundreds of new admirers and checked the venom of lots of those who had regarded him as an instrument of hurt in the hands of the white South toward his own people.

Let us be frank, honest and brave and discuss Mr. Washington and his methods as we see them today, and not as we saw them in other and more turbulent times.

To begin with, Mr. Washington made no difference in the subject-matter of his speeches when talking on the race question to crowds representing the different races. He said nothing which any fair-minded man could object to, whether that man was white or colored.

His reference to the Negro press was about as any first-class newspaper man would make who desired to see the craft succeed in the work of real advancement of the people, and his complaint that too large a portion of it was working itself to death and doing more real harm than good was natural for a man who saw things as they are. His advice to his newspaper brethren to stop so much bad and doubly printing of conditions and turn their attention more to the things that give joy and gladness was timely and acceptable to well-balanced people. Washington's visit and talks in Chicago were of great value to the people, and if by these he made any enemies he made enemies of the enemies of the people. We welcome him back.

He asked the Negro press to cease its knocking and get together on great principles and strike as one for the race, and so keep its eyes open as to be able to see and tell of the advancement of the race; and to do the most of its fighting for the race, where it was most needed, and to follow the example of the old game chicken hen—not to cackle and make a fuss until something was accomplished; not to cackle until an egg was laid.

Mr. Washington advocated with an all-around manual training a higher education for the whole people, and more than emphasized this to his big white audiences. Washington and his people are getting together, and we are proud of it and now are proud of him. Mr. Washington protested earnestly against any State making any laws which discriminated against a person on account of color. In this he is with his people, and they are with him, we are glad to say.

In a word, Mr. Washington took the city of Chicago as by a storm, and left the impression on every man, woman and child that he was one of the biggest, best and most race-loving Negroes now on the rostrum.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For many years we have received a catalogue from the proprietors, Messrs. A. K. & D. Smiley, of the famous Mohonk Mountain House, but the one for 1907 eclipses all former ones. The entire work is most artistically executed, and realistic.

The flower gardens from Huguenot Drive, with the House, looming up in the distant background, make a pretty picture.

BISHOP GRANT TALKS.

A representative of The Bee called to see Bishop Abraham Grant on last Thursday, April 18, and had a long talk with him concerning his visit to the White House in company with Register W. T. Vernon. Both gentlemen stated to the representative of The Bee that neither made any promises to the President and in fact politics was not discussed at all. No reference was made by the President as to the colored vote. The Bishop did say, so those gentlemen stated, that he was the colored man's friend. The Bee thinks that he has a poor way of showing it.

They talked to the President about the appointment of Rev. O. J. Scott. The President informed them that he had just that moment signed the commission of Rev. Scott. So far as being opposed to Senator Foraker, stated Bishop Grant, he has always stated that Senator Foraker was the best friend the Negroes have and that he knew of no man that he would rather see President of the United States than Senator Foraker. The Bishop was very much chagrined and exercised over the report that had been published that he and Dr. Vernon had promised the President to secure the colored vote for him. The Bishop declared that he was not in politics.

There is an old but true adage, viz., the devil sits cross-legged.

READ THE BEE.

Amusements

A GRAND JOINT ENTERTAINMENT AND MAY RECEPTION
Will be given by Bloom of Youth Lodge No. 1368 and Silver Queen Household of Ruth No. 749, G. U. O. of O. F., on Tuesday evening, May 1, 1907, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 1606 M street, N. W.

This being our first time before the public, we respectfully invite the patronage of the entire community and our many friends. We guarantee you an evening of real pleasure, as no pains will be spared in the way of preserving good order. Dist. Household and Subordinates are invited.

Committee on Arrangements.
J. S. Jones, Chr., Mattie M. Holliday, Sec., Mary E. Clements, J. A. Purvis, Ass't Sec., Fannie Blackford, Vice-Chr.

Supper Table.
Fannie Blackford, Chr., N. S. Slaughter, Henry Taylor, Fannie Harris, Katie Boston, Matilda Payne, Robert Robinson, Harry Grimes.

Refreshments.
M. M. Holland, Chr., Ida Rhone, Mary White, Thomas Taylor, Annie Burke.

Rebecca at the Well.
Bettie Rhone, Chr., Fannie West, J. A. Purvis, Angelane Brown, W. B. Harris.

Committee on Order.
Cary Johnson, Chr., Levi Collins, L. A. Dodson, David Rinker, Ticket Agent. Doors open from 7:30 P. M. to 2 A. M.

Music by the Columbian Orchestra, Prof. Sylvester Thomas, Director. Admission, 25 cents.
Organized February 19, 1904. Incorporated August 26, 1904.
Classical, Refined, Enjoyable.



Blaney's Theater Baltimore, Md. Week Commencing Monday April 29

HOUSE & HERMANN.

FOOD KEEPING QUALITY

Is what every one seeks in buying a Refrigerator or an Ice Chest. We have a superb line of the kind that do all that could be demanded of them. After having looked into the merits of the best in the market, the kind we have adopted is the one that appeals the most strongly to us, being constructed on scientific principles, giving a cold, dry air circulation, and at the same time doing so with a less amount of ice than is demanded by the poorer kinds. We sell these summer comforts at the same interestingly low prices at which other home furnishings are sold here—in other words, at money savings to you.

The following prices on the famous "Star" Hardwood Refrigerator, with zinc lining and charcoal sheathing, will give you an idea of what unusually good values we offer.

Practical size for \$6.95; a bigger one for \$9.95; a bigger one for \$12.95; a bigger one for \$15.50; a bigger one for \$18.95.

HOUSE AND HERRMANN, 717 H AND I (EYE) STS., N.W.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

If You are Planning To Buy Furniture

You will find it to your interest to look through our stock and read our plainly marked prices. We carry excellent assortments of all grades of Furniture, Metal Beds, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Refrigerators, Ranges, and other household needs, and you can be sure of finding the newest patterns and styles here. We are very careful in choosing our stock and can assure you that it contains no doubtful qualities. Investigation will prove our prices mean genuine economy, and we are always ready to arrange easy credit terms to suit you.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street.

Between H and I Streets.

ASSISTANT TO JEROME

FRANK GARVAN IS MAN WHO PREPARES CASES.

Weeks and Months of Work Are Often Necessary to Prepare for Trial That Lasts but a Few Days.

New York.—There was a trial in the criminal courts building a short time ago in which it took two days to present the evidence to the jury. It was a trial of some importance to the community and for that reason there was some comment on the speed with which it was disposed of. Nothing was said about the time that had been taken in preparing the case from the standpoint of the prosecution. As a matter of fact, two members of the district attorney's staff had been engaged for two months in examining witnesses and getting the evidence in shape.

When the public hears of a trial that lasts two weeks, or perhaps six weeks, little attention is paid to the days and weeks there are put in whipping the case into shape.

There is a young man in the district attorney's office to-day who has had practically sole charge of preparing five of the most important criminal cases in recent years. He is Francis P. Garvan, an assistant district attorney. It is no exaggeration to say that he has had a wider knowledge of the inside history of the Nan Patterson murder trial, the second Roland B. Molineux trial, Albert T. Patrick's fight for life, the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce tangle and the Thaw case than any other man.

It has been his job to get these cases ready for presentation to the jury, and



FRANCIS P. GARVAN.
(Assistant District Attorney of New York City.)

while that was being done he has had charge of the homicide bureau in the district attorney's office in addition to prosecuting makers of fraudulent claims against fire insurance companies and taking the routine court work which every member of Mr. Jerome's staff has to do in his turn.

Mr. Garvan is a young man, a few years past the 30 mark. He looks younger, almost boyish. An observer of the Thaw trial pictured him as "the man behind the gun." He was promptly dismissed Attorney Jerome in some important technical piece of evidence in the case. More than once Mr. Jerome has spoken of the careful and painstaking manner in which this young man, who was an athlete at Yale and got his early legal training in the office of Col. James, got in shape all the evidence concerning the killing of Stanford White by Harry K. Thaw.

"I never knew of a case better prepared," was one remark made by Mr. Jerome.

In every criminal case, especially the ones that are taken up by the newspapers, an enormous amount of anonymous information is sent to the district attorney's office. If the case is properly prepared all this information, unless it is absurd on its face, must be investigated. It has often been the case that information furnished anonymously has been very valuable.

Scores of witnesses who think they have something to tell are examined only to show that they know nothing of value, but are seeking notoriety and feel that by being a witness of some kind they will be able to get into the court every day and hear the trial. Then there are cranks who look sane enough, but have only theories which they expound as facts. In every so-called "big" case these persons have to be disposed of before any real work is done, and all through the preparation of the case they have to be eliminated.

It requires enthusiasm, tenacity, cleverness, a knowledge of the law and human nature and common sense to prepare a difficult case. It is all done in the office, where the limelight is shut off. One of the essential things is to keep from the public, and therefore the lawyers for the defendant, what is going on—unless it helps the prosecution's side of it.

Mr. Garvan possesses all these qualities. He has a great capacity for work—work that means many sleepless nights. To his friends he is known as Pete, Mike or Pat Garvan as fancy dictates. Through it all he remains young—so young that a district attorney from a western city, a veteran of many cases, remarked when Mr. Garvan was pointed out to him at one of the trials:

"So that is Garvan, who has been mentioned in our home papers so often. He is a mere boy."

HISTORIC HUNDRED OAKS.

Handsome Country Home in Tennessee the Retreat of Paulist Fathers.

Memphis.—The many prominent families of Tennessee who were entertained at Hundred Oaks, the historic country home of Former Gov. Albert S. Marks, near Winchester, Tenn., during the life of that statesman would hardly recognize the beautiful old place should they visit it again. The stately oak trees, have never been touched by the ax and the outward appearance is about the same as it was when Gov. Marks entertained dignitaries there so lavishly, but the interior has seen a revolution.

Hundred Oaks is now the retreat of the Paulist Fathers of the Roman



Home of the Paulist Fathers.

Catholic church and the interior of the place has been changed to meet the tastes of that sect. For many years Hundred Oaks was, and, perhaps, is yet, the handsomest home in Tennessee, and its history is about as interesting as the place is beautiful. The castle, it might be called, sits in the center of an elevated plat of ground of about 30 acres, heavily wooded. Oak predominates, hence the name.

Some years before the war, the Hunt family, one of the wealthiest in middle Tennessee, bought the place and erected the first brick residence built in that section. It was then a two-story but pretty house. The civil war brought conditions that broke up the family fortune and the place was purchased by Gov. Albert S. Marks soon after the war. He moved there and occupied it as his home, rebuilding it at the same time. The place was completed as it now appears in about 1872. It was handsomely finished in hardwood and the old English hall contained one of the finest libraries in Tennessee. Gov. Marks loved company and frequently had many guests there for weeks at a time. Some 17 years ago the place passed to Gov. Marks' son, Arthur, who married Miss Mary Hunt, uniting the lineage of the first owner with the new. A few years later Arthur Marks sold the place to the Paulist Fathers, having been converted to that faith, and it has been made the principal retreat for the order in America. Priests of that faith come there from every quarter of the United States, and spend their allotted time in reconsecration services and recreation.

KNIGHTED BY ITALY'S KING.

Signal Honor for Prof. Lanza, a Mechanical Engineering Expert.

Boston.—Prof. Gaetano Lanza, head of the mechanical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of technology, has been knighted by King Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The knighthood is of the order of Maurizio and Lazarus, one of the most important and ancient in Italy. Its membership is small, being made up wholly of men of signal ability who are of Italian descent.

Prof. Lanza is known the world over as an eminent authority on test-



PROF. GAETANO LANZA.
(Mechanical Engineering Expert Honored by King of Italy.)

ing of materials, and he is a corresponding member of numerous societies on that subject. He is a native of Boston, being born in 1848. His father was an Italian from Palermo, while his mother was from Vermont. From the time of his appointment to an instructorship in applied mechanics in 1871 at the institute of technology, his rise has been steady in his chosen profession. Since 1883 he has been in full charge of the mechanical engineering course, one of the most important in the curriculum.

His greatest work is his book on applied mechanics with which all students of engineering are familiar to a greater or less degree.

Woods of New South Wales. The woods of New South Wales are so varied as to meet the world's requirements.

HOODOO IN THE NAVY

BAD LUCK OF MEN ASSIGNED TO SHORE DUTY.

As Soon as They Return to Ships Some Accident Usually Happens—England and France Never Give Extended Land Leave.

New York.—A nemesia, or what may be more vulgarly termed a "hoodoo," seems to pursue captains of the United States navy who are detailed to the command of battleships after they have served a certain length of time on shore duty.

Officials of the navy yard are now wondering whether Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, who has been nominated to succeed Capt. William Swift as commander of the battleship Connecticut, will be the next victim of the relentless pursuer.

The "hoodoo" should stand Representative Foss in good stead when he renews his campaign to put the administration of the navy and navy yards strictly in civilian hands and to allow the admirals, captains and other officers of the line more time to develop their seafaring ability.

It may simply be coincidence, but it is a striking and persistent one, that catastrophes of late years have befallen every battleship that has been put in command of officers who have assumed charge after extended shore duty.

The last mishap to battleships occurred to the brand new Connecticut when she touched bottom off Culebra. Capt. Swift was put in command of her after he had served some years on shore as head of the ordnance department of the Brooklyn navy yard and as a member of the general board at Washington. Capt. Osterhaus, who succeeds Capt. Swift, has been a member for some time of the board of inspection and survey.

When the Rhode Island went ashore in the Potomac as she was leaving the Washington navy yard not very long ago she was in command of Capt. Perry Garst, who, up to the time of his assuming command of the ship, had served as a member of the light-house board.

And the Kentucky was in command of Capt. E. B. Barry two years ago, when she was inadvertently beached on the west bank of the Narrows. Capt. Barry was transferred to the Kentucky after he had served three years as aid to Commandant Rogers of the Brooklyn yard and a like term as a member of the local labor board.

The old Kearsarge met her fate eight years ago on Roncador reef, off the coast of Honduras, when she was in command of Capt. Oscar J. Huyer-man, who, for six years, had served as head of the board of inspection at the Brooklyn navy yard.

There are those who declare that extended shore duty is a detriment to seamanship. They declare that those who are educated at Annapolis to run ships should be kept at sea, on the principle that practice makes perfect. In the navies of England and France no officer is given extended shore duty. At the various naval stations there is never but one captain who is detailed to shore duty, and his duty terminates after a period of three years. He is designated as captain of the port, and it is his business to look after sailors on shore and the care of ships while in port. Admirals are never delegated as commandants of naval stations or navy yards until they have completed the term of sea service.

In the American navy, however, a different system obtains. The various departments in every navy yard are headed by captains, with the possible exception of the department of construction and repair. At present there are three captains, six commanders, seven lieutenant commanders and five lieutenants stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard who some day will be designated for sea duty. "Will the Nemesia also pursue these?" is the question they are asking.

SMILE KISS ORIGINAL CARESS.

Ancients Did Not Understand Art of Osculation, Says Professor.

Philadelphia.—The climax of interest at the recent session of the American Oriental society was reached when Prof. Hopkins of Yale read his paper on "The Sniff Kiss in Ancient India."

The paper was a history of the kiss as we know it. The learned professor traced it from its birth and proved that the earliest peoples and earliest times knew it not. That there might be no mistake he labeled the kiss of to-day "the genuine kiss" and "the perfect kiss." Oddly enough, he finds that the genuine kiss was invented by a woman. The description is given in the epic of ancient India which treats of the science of love.

"She laid her mouth to my mouth," recites the poet, "and made a noise which gave me pleasure."

With that discovery, said Prof. Hopkins, grew the fashion which has since known no abatement.

"The early peoples," he continued, "knew nothing of the kiss in any form. Had they known of it they would have told something of it in the mass of records that has come down to us, for, surely, an act which conveys such pleasure could not have been forgotten."

"With the development of the genuine kiss, the sniff kiss disappeared, never to reappear. It had served its purpose and soon was forgotten."

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

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BETWEEN GJ&H.



Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Every piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit to you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. May be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

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WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5 up.



on Fine Silver, with Solid Stem Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Coral, and Coral Rosaries, strung 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Gem Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotion viz.: Immaculate Conception, Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers in English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices as Key of Heaven; Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Mecum, Sacred Heart, Follow of Christ (by Kempis), Bible, and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for birthday Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold, Silver; Immaculate Conception, Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Infant of Prague, St. Vincent Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standard. Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, cents and \$1.25.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Locketts, \$4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, \$4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Locketts, \$4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, \$5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Locketts, \$2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, \$10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, \$4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, \$1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, \$3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, \$3.00 up.

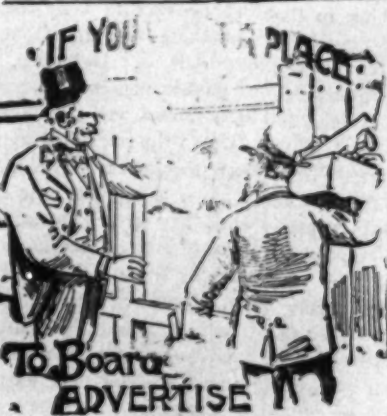
The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung



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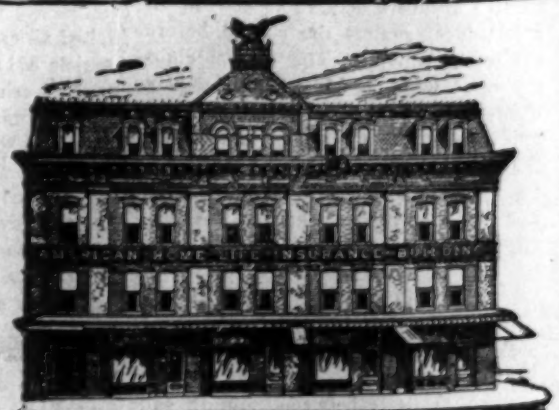
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THE TOMB OF CHRIST

HAS BEEN A BATTLEFIELD FOR CENTURIES.

Monks Continue to Riot Over Relics of Prince of Peace—Arrangements Made with the Sultan.

London.—In the one place in all the world where noise of strife should be never heard, and only sounds of peace be heard, men met in bloody battle recently. Crucifixes and censers were the weapons, Franciscan and Armenian monks were the combatants, and the scene of the struggle was the tomb of Christ.

For a brief time the battlefield of the crusades echoed again to the sound of clashing arms, the groans of the wounded, the cheers of the victors. But this was not a battle of religion against unbelief, heathen against Christian. The contestants were monks sworn to teach the doctrines of the Prince of Peace.

The bone of contention is a desire to control the sainted sepulcher. It was this ambition that brought the crusaders swarming from all Europe, and now a form of the same desire has the monks of the Franciscan order and the Armenian branch forever at each other's throats.

They quarrel over the right to sweep off the steps, and the Greeks, though they had little part in bringing the tomb of Christ under Christian control, have profited so skillfully by the quarrels of France with Turkey, that they have ingratiated themselves with the Pasha till he is regarded as their silent ally.

In this last battle one sacrilegious skull smashed in with a heavy hammer, and a number of the combatants went to hospitals for treatment. So frequent have the quarrels



Newly Discovered Tomb of Christ Near Jerusalem.

been in the last decade that often Turkish soldiers have been forced to intervene.

French, Greek and Italian consuls have at times been dragged into the controversies that resulted from these outbreaks. Apparently no permanent peace is ever to come to the tomb of Him who as his cardinal doctrine taught the law of peace.

For the events that made the tomb of Christ a permanent battleground, the devout Helena and Emperor Constantine are indirectly responsible, though the motives that led them to Jerusalem were the holiest.

First Helena embraced Christianity, and then converted her son, Emperor Constantine. "Once in the faith he made it his resolve that Jerusalem, city of the holiest deed in the world's history, should not be neglected. With reverent care Constantine and Helena sought out all the spots that were identified with the Holy Passion and erected on them churches and suitable memorials.

Over the spot where the cross was placed a chapel was erected, and the sacred wood itself was retained in Jerusalem by Helena and placed under the great basilica or church erected by Constantine over the place of Christ's burial.

The erection of these buildings, particularly the church, made Jerusalem a place of pilgrimage, such as it has remained to this day. For 300 peaceful years the cross remained at the Basilica, and nothing but the worshiping songs and prayers of the faithful resounded over the sacred stones. In 614 warfare and slaughter came upon the holy spot. Jerusalem was stormed by the Persian king, Chosroes II. The Christians made their bravest defense at the door of the church, but were defeated, and the tomb of the Saviour was the prey of heathen. Fourteen years later, Emperor Heraclius regained possession of the tomb for the Christian faith.

Even the end of the wars between the infidels and the Christians did not bring peace, for the Saracen control was disputed by other heathen nations. The Mamelukes took the city in 1382. The Turks recovered it in 1517 by the valor of Sultan Selim. The son of this leader, Soliman, built the wall that now surrounds the city.

At last, being unable to occupy the home of the scenes of the Holy Passion, the Christian nations made an agreement with the sultan by which they ceded his right to control, but got in return permission to worship there, and to have the sacred basilica in charge of Christian priests.

But even this has not brought peace to the tomb, and strife and hatred still reign where only love and worship should be.

SAVES FORTUNE FROM WAGES.

Massachusetts Man Lays By \$10,000 from Meager Income.

Boston.—Octave Girard of Ware, Mass., boasts of a fortune of \$10,000 after working 27 years without missing a day for wages that were never more than \$1.25 a day. During this time Mr. and Mrs. Girard have brought 13 children into the world and cared for them well. They have lived thrifty, but not in a niggardly fashion, and Mrs. Girard's housewifely skill has done much to stretch her husband's income over such a large family.

For the last few years Girard has been a coachman, in Ware, but he has now retired to enjoy a life of



OCTAVE GIRARD. (He Saved \$10,000 Out of Wages of \$1.25 a Day.)

case. Systematic saving was Girard's rule. He was born in Canada, and in his youth was much impressed by the fact that the old folk usually were considered incumbrances if they had no money. He says that while the young people took care of their parents, it was a burden for young married people, who had a right to their own lives and who had trials enough of their own to face without having to take on the support of the old folk. He resolved that no one need take care of him in his old age. He hustled to the United States with this idea in his mind, and arrived in Worcester, Mass., with only ten cents. He walked to Grafton, a distance of 16 miles, to get a job, and worked for a shoemaker for several years. Then he shipped on a whaling vessel and went around the world. When he returned he married a former sweetheart in Canada and settled down to save money. He saved a certain portion of his wages, no matter whether they increased or diminished, and when some of the children grew large enough to go to work they added to his savings by paying board money.

Mrs. Girard aided greatly in buying raw wool, washing it, carding it and spinning it into cloth for their clothes, instead of buying material from the stores. She also knew where and how to buy provisions, and a carefully tended market garden lessened the expenses of living.

Mr. Girard has made only one investment, but that was a successful one. He bought a piece of property for \$900 and sold it a few years later for \$1,500, but he has not cared to make money in that way since. He has preferred to stick to his principle of systematic saving.

"Marry a woman for her practical commonsense instead of her doll face; leave liquor alone; have a steady job at small pay instead of an irregular job at large pay; don't increase your expenses as your salary increases," are the precepts which Mr. Girard lays down to the man who would accumulate a fortune.

REMARKABLE HORN SETTEE.

Trophies of the Chase Arranged in Ingenious Form.

San Antonio, Tex.—One of the most remarkable trophies of the chase is a settee which adorns the front gallery of a home in this city. It is



Unique Settee Made of Antlers.

made of the antlers of deer and elk shot by the owner. These antlers are among the most perfect specimens to be found anywhere. The settee is wide enough to hold two persons and has a back that rises six feet above the floor. The antlers are bolted together and so arranged as to form a comfortable seat. Only antlers are used in the construction of this settee, even the seat being formed of smaller specimens. The arrangement of the settee is ingenious to a degree that makes it an object of deep interest to visitors. It was made many years ago as a curious and effective manner of preserving the trophies of the chase.

Student of Economics.

Agent—Why don't you own your home instead of paying rent?

Hardup—Because it's cheaper just now to pay rent.

Discovered Compound for Burning Ashes.



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

John Ellmore, a cobbler of Altoona, Pa., says that he has discovered a compound for burning ashes which will revolutionize the industrial world. He says that tests have demonstrated that ashes treated with the compound make a fire hotter and at the same time cheaper than the fire produced by the burning of coal. Should the new process prove practicable, it is asserted, the price of fuel, especially coal, will be reduced to but a fraction of its present cost. Another advantage claimed for the new compound is that it almost wholly does away with smoke.

COAL IN SPITZBERGEN

TO BOOM TRIAL MARRIAGES. Society Incorporated in California to Further its Practice.

San Francisco, Cal.—An incorporation, the object of which is the furtherance of trial marriage principles, has filed articles of incorporation here. The directors of the association are San Francisco, Oakland and San Rafael residents, who have been holding meetings recently.

The corporation name of the organization is the Eugenic Association of California, which is defined in the articles to mean "the science of so propagating the human race as will lead to the highest attainment in mankind, spiritually, mentally, morally and physically."

The purpose of the organization, as set forth, are "to encourage an intimate acquaintance with the laws governing the propagation of the human species, to study and encourage the application of the laws of heredity to the improvement of the human family and so propagate it through the intermarriage of persons found best adapted to each other for the uplifting and betterment of mankind."

The corporation reserves the right to issue charters to similar associations in other cities of the state. The directors are C. A. Grimmer of this city, S. Bachrach of Oakland, S. Sophia Curtis of this city, Mrs. T. Olson of this city, H. H. Overbeck, Oakland; Jennie Chamberlin, Dr. Eugenia C. Campbell, Oakland; Mrs. M. C. Burnett of this city and Dr. A. N. Boyen of San Rafael.

TELLS OF OUTPUT OF MINES.

Lead and Zinc Production of Dubuque District Is Enormous.

Dubuque, Ia.—A bulletin of the United States geological survey just issued from the government printing office reviews the history of lead and zinc mining in the upper Mississippi valley.

The bulletin was prepared by State Geologist Bain of Illinois and covers exhaustively the entire region. In the 83 years preceding 1904 the value of the lead output of this region at the then prevailing prices was the enormous sum of \$50,000,000, and this was produced for the most part with the crudest devices—mere hand windlasses and sump pumps.

The bulk of this wealth came out of the hills at Dubuque, where lead was first discovered by Indians, and the mines developed by Julien Dubuque, an adventurer and the founder of the city.

The zinc production has been considerable until recent years because there was little market for it and extracting processes were crude and wasteful.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars going into mining in Dubuque now is for zinc no less than lead. Zinc ore worth from \$3 to \$12 10 and 15 years ago, to-day commands \$14 to \$18, yielding an immense profit on a comparatively small outlay.

ENGLISH ABANDON UMBRELLA.

Makers Complain That Poorhouse Seems Not Far Away.

London.—Umbrella dealers are complaining that their trade is declining. It is certainly less brisk than formerly. The English climate has not altered, but many persons are ceasing to regard the umbrella as indispensable. The dealers attribute the falling off in sales to the disuse of silk hats and the more frequent use of derbies, which are better adapted to wet weather and are cheaper.

Another supposed cause is that rain-proof coats are worn by many more persons than formerly.

Women buy fewer umbrellas now, notwithstanding they risk their bright snery outdoors without such means of protection against the wet. They rely upon refuge in tea-rooms, omnibuses and the underground railways in case of rainy weather suddenly coming upon them.

IOWA CITY GETS FAME

FORT DODGE'S MOCK MARRIAGE ACT A NATIONAL JOKE.

Document Which Terrorized Bachelors and Spinsters Credited to Mayor—Best Ad. for Town Since Cardiff Giant.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Not since the days of the Cardiff giant has Fort Dodge had such signal distinction heaped upon it as has been conferred through the introduction of the marriage ordinance in the city council recently. Not long ago people who did not know that there was such a place as Fort Dodge, Ia., are to-day talking about it. From almost every state in the union letters have poured in, either condemning the ordinance or upholding its originator in his purposes. The past few days the mayor's mail has been burdened with an unusually large number of letters from girls, who have asked him to put them in correspondence with some of the more eligible bachelors of the city, whom the mayor declares are growing entirely too numerous.

As is commonly the case with the unheard-of, some small incident can be traced to the beginning as the prime mover that suggested the idea, and the marriage ordinance in this case is in no wise an exception. It all came from a small matter originating with the police force. On the force are two bachelors, Peter McCabe and John Qualey, who have had to endure the expense of all "layoff" on account of the other members being married, and the mayor favored them. Both of these men protested at the discrimination, and at last the mayor suggested that the only way in which



S. J. BENNETT. (Fort Dodge, Ia., Mayor Alleged Author of Mock Marriage Ordinance.)

they could be placed on an even footing with the other members of the department was for them to get married. They again protested that it was not reasonable that they should be singled out for compulsory marriage and no one else, whereupon the mayor declared that he would make the thing general.

No one who looks at Mayor Bennett's picture would pick him out as a joker, but there is not a man in all Iowa who enjoys a joke more than he. It was not intended that the ordinance should have any further attention, and while the local papers used it as a feature of the council proceedings, there was nothing more thought of it until outside papers copied it and letters of inquiry began to arrive. From that on the joke grew to such proportions that marked copies of papers and letters from all over the United States were addressed to the mayor. Probably no one person has enjoyed this huge fiasco more than he, and many are the hearty laughs he has had over letters addressed to him.

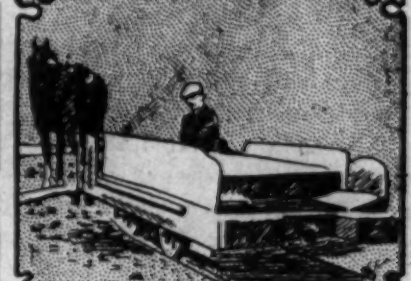
For years there has been a deadly strife between Fort Dodge and Waterloo for supremacy. Just recently Waterloo has enjoyed the distinction of a street car strike which has won for it a larger portion of metropolitan distinction. Fort Dodge could not stand idly by and permit her hated rival to acquire these newly achieved honors and make no effort to outdistance her. The outside papers asked for more news regarding the marriage ordinance, and here was the opportunity for which the reputation builders of the city were looking. Miss Jenny Cameron, principal of the Castlewood private schools for children, was created a leader of the spinsters in opposition to the ordinance. Jennie was made to hold mass meetings, boycott a mythical department store with a mythical manager, and Charles Swift, another fictitious personage, was made to take up the opposition in behalf of the bachelors. And thus the story of the ordinance and its effect, resulting in the agitation and scenes, was fostered and added to until every daily paper from coast to coast has given space to more or less of the reports sent out.

Throughout it all there has been the very best of humor, and no one has been in anywise injured. All past history of the Cardiff giant and the hobo convention have been surpassed in notoriety and fame achieved through a simple little joke in the form of a mock ordinance which was read at a regular session of the council.

MULE AMBULANCE FOR MINES.

Car to Be Used in Pennsylvania to Aid the Injured.

Pittsburg.—Car ambulances, drawn by mules, are to be introduced in the hard coal mines of Pennsylvania to facilitate the work of the First Aid to the Injured Corps, when accidents occur far from the mine openings. The body of the ambulance cars is similar to those of the ordinary mine car, but between the two platforms are sets of springs which prevent jarring as the car is moved. On the upper platform two upholstered stretchers are placed side by side, and the car is so arranged that either stretcher may be used separately. The



Ambulance to Be Used in Mines.

sides of the cars are also unholstered, and so built that when once an injured man is placed on the stretchers he is held firmly and suffers the smallest amount of movement while being taken to the surface.

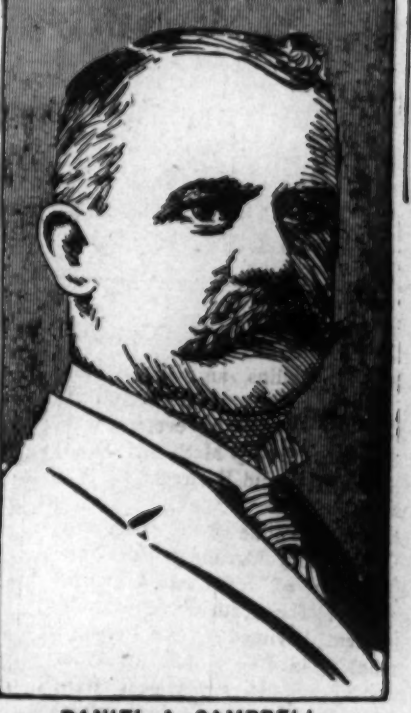
When the outer air is reached the stretchers may be taken off the car without disturbing the accident victim at all, and be carried to the hospital in an ambulance without moving the sufferer from the stretcher on which he was first placed. Each car has a full emergency equipment of rubber and woolen blankets, a medical case containing bandages, ointments, stimulants, means for stopping flow of blood and splints for broken limbs. Competitions for prizes, organized by the mine owners, between First Aid Corps are becoming frequent in the anthracite regions, and surprising skill is shown by the miner-doctors in the work for which they are thoroughly drilled by the companies' physicians.

CHICAGO'S NEW POSTMASTER.

State Senator Campbell Named to Succeed Busse.

Chicago.—Senator Daniel A. Campbell of the Twenty-first district has been appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Fred A. Busse as postmaster of Chicago.

Daniel A. Campbell was born in Elgin, Ill., June 23, 1863, but he received his education in the Chicago public schools and at the Chicago college of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and since that time he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and to legislative duties at Springfield. Mr. Campbell was first elected to the general assembly as a house member in 1893. Two years later he was elected to the



DANIEL A. CAMPBELL. (Successor to Fred A. Busse as Postmaster of Chicago.)

senate and has served continuously from that time to this. He was last reelected in November, 1906. He is known as "the silent man" and his leadership in the Illinois senate of late years has been absolute. The present organization of the senate is probably the strongest in the country.

Senator Campbell is a member of the Republican executive committee of Cook county and has long been a factor in local politics.

Ordered to Sew Up Their Pockets.

The amusing fact was elicited in the house of commons recently that a regimental order of the royal garrison artillery, First Scottish sub-district, was issued on March 1, which required officers commanding companies to report not later than March 5 that all trouser pockets of non-commissioned officers and men under their command had been sewn up or removed, says the London Express.

Neglect of the order was to entail a regimental entry on the conduct of any non-commissioned officer or man concerned.

Mr. H. C. Lea, who drew the attention of the secretary of state for war to the remarkable order, was informed by Mr. Haldane that instructions had been given to cancel it.
